	MC88FEAP	
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	x	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	v.	20 Cr. 218 (ALC)
5	DARNELL FEAGINS,	
6	Defendant.	Plea
7 8 9	Before:	New York, N.Y. December 8, 2022 12:10 p.m.
10	HON. VALERIE FIGUER	PFDO
11	NON. VALERIE FIGUER	
12		Magistrate Judge
13	APPEARANCES	
14 15	DAMIAN WILLIAMS  United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York BY: CECILIA VOGEL	
16	Assistant United States Attorney	
17	ZMO LAW PLLC Attorneys for Defendant	
18	BY: TESS COHEN	
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

(In open court; case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government, can you make your appearance for the record.

MS. VOGEL: Good afternoon. Cecilia Vogel for the government. I just wanted to apologize for being late.

THE COURT: No worries. Good afternoon.

Sorry about the administrative stuff that held us up.

MS. COHEN: Good afternoon. Tess Cohen, ZMO Law, for Mr. Feagins.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Cohen.

Good afternoon, Mr. Feagins.

Mr. Feagins, are you able to speak and understand English?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Feagins, I have before me a consent to proceed before a United States magistrate judge on a felony plea allocution that you have signed. What this form says is that you have the right to have your plea taken by a United States district judge, but you are agreeing to have the plea taken by a United States magistrate judge, which is what I am. As a magistrate judge, I have the authority to take your plea with your consent, and you will be entitled to all of the same rights and protections as if you were before a district judge. Among other things, if you are found guilty, you will be sentenced by a district judge.

Did you sign the consent to proceed before a United States magistrate judge voluntarily?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before you signed the form, did your lawyer explain it to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you wish to proceed with your plea before a United States magistrate judge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Your consent is accepted and I am signing the form.

Mr. Feagins, the document that contains the charge to which you have indicated you want to plead guilty to is called an information and was issued by the United States attorney.

Under the United States Constitution, you have a right to be charged by an indictment, which is issued by a grand jury, instead of by an information like this one. A grand jury is a group of 23 ordinary citizens that are called to jury service to hear the government's evidence in criminal cases and decide whether the evidence is sufficient to justify bringing you to trial. In order to return an indictment, at least 12 of the grand jurors must vote for the indictment, finding that there is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed and that you committed it.

You have a right to have the charges against you

considered by a grand jury and to have the grand jury decide whether to return an indictment. If you waive that right, that is, if you give up your right to have the charges against you presented to the grand jury, the case will proceed against you based on the United States attorney's information, just as if you had been indicted.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I have a copy of your waiver of indictment form that you signed.

Did you review this form with your attorney before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that by signing that form, you are giving up your right to have your case presented to a grand jury and you are agreeing to permit the charges to be filed by the United States attorney instead?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed with your attorney the advantages and disadvantages of waiving indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have any threats or promises been made, other than the written plea agreement, between you and the government to get you to waive indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

1 THE COURT: Do you wish to give up your right to be 2 charged by a grand jury? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Ms. Cohen, have you reviewed the 5 information with your client? 6 MS. COHEN: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Do you waive a detailed reading of the 8 charges for purposes of arraignment? 9 MS. COHEN: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Do you wish to enter a plea on your client's behalf to the information? 11 12 MS. COHEN: Yes. 13 What is that plea? THE COURT: 14 MS. COHEN: Plead guilty. For the arraignment purposes -- I'm sorry. Not guilty 15 16 for these purposes. 17 THE COURT: So for purposes of the arraignment on the 18 information, a plea of not guilty will be entered on behalf of 19 Mr. Feagins, and the record will reflect that Mr. Feagins has 20 been arraigned on the information. 21 We are now going to move on to the plea portion of the 22 proceeding. 23 Mr. Feagins, I have been informed that you wish to 24 change your plea and to enter a plea of quilty as to Count One 25 of the information. Is that correct?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea, I am going to ask you certain questions. It is very important that you answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your rights, to decide whether you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you are pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for some other reason.

Do you understand what I am saying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you don't understand any of my questions, or if you want at any time to consult with Ms. Cohen, please say so, because it is important that you understand every question before you answer.

Can you please raise your right hand, sir.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Do you understand that you are now under oath, and that if you answer any of my questions falsely, you may be prosecuted for perjury based on any false answers?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Can you please -- you can lower your hand.

Can you please state your full name.

THE DEFENDANT: Darnell Feagins.

THE COURT: How old are you?

1	THE DEFENDANT: 35.	
2	THE COURT: Are you a United States citizen?	
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
4	THE COURT: How far did you go in school?	
5	THE DEFENDANT: Tenth grade.	
6	THE COURT: Can you read and write in English?	
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
8	THE COURT: Are you currently or have you recently	
9	been under the care of a doctor, psychiatrist, or psychologist	
10	for any reason?	
11	THE DEFENDANT: No.	
12	THE COURT: Do you have any condition that affects	
13	your ability to see or hear?	
14	THE DEFENDANT: No.	
15	THE COURT: Any condition that affects your ability to	
16	think, understand, or make judgments or decisions on your own	
17	behalf?	
18	THE DEFENDANT: No.	
19	THE COURT: In the last 24 hours, have you taken any	
20	drugs, medicine or pills that affect your mental processes or	
21	consumed any alcohol?	
22	THE DEFENDANT: No.	
23	THE COURT: Is your mind clear today?	
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
25	THE COURT: Do you understand what is happening in	

1	this proceeding?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Does either counsel have any objections to
4	Mr. Feagins's competence to plead at this time?
5	MS. VOGEL: No, your Honor.
6	MS. COHEN: No, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Feagins, have you received a copy of
8	the information that contains the charges against you?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10	THE COURT: Have you read it?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Do you want me to read it to you?
13	THE DEFENDANT: No.
14	THE COURT: Do you understand what it says you did?
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Have you had time to talk to your attorney
17	about these charges and how you wish to plead today?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
19	THE COURT: Has your attorney told you the
20	consequences of pleading guilty?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney's
23	representation?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25	THE COURT: I am now going to explain certain

constitutional rights that you have. These are rights that you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen carefully to what I am about to say and if you do not understand something, stop me, and your attorney or I will explain the issue more fully.

Under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, you have a right to plead not guilty to the charges contained in this information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And if you plead not guilty, you would be entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by a jury of those charges.

At that trial, you would be presumed innocent and the government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. And you could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people agreed unanimously that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial, and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney, and if you could not afford one, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense. Even if you retained private defense

counsel, if you ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you. You would be entitled to an attorney all the way through trial and not just for the guilty plea. So your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford to hire an attorney.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence, where you could see and hear them, and your lawyer could cross-examine those witnesses. And if you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able to use the court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify, even if they did not want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify in your own defense, if you wanted to, but you would also have the right not to testify, and if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt would be permitted from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial, you would

have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even right now, even as you sit here today for the purposes of entering a guilty plea, you have the right to change your mind, persist in your not guilty plea and go to trial. But if you do plead guilty, and if the Court accepts your plea, you will give up the right to a trial and all the other rights that go with it that I have just described. If you plead guilty, there will be no trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose a sentence. You and the government will have a chance to make arguments about what sentence you should receive, but there will not be any further trial to determine whether you are guilty or not guilty of the charges to which you pled guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge, and that the judge will be limited only by what the law requires? This means that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be bound by your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you are also giving up the right not to incriminate yourself, and I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are actually guilty. By pleading guilty, you will be admitting your factual as well as your legal guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Count One of the information charges that you possessed child pornography, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2252A.

I am going to ask Ms. Vogel to state the elements of that charge. The elements, Mr. Feagins, are the things that the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if you went to trial.

MS. VOGEL: Yes, your Honor.

First, the government would have to prove that the defendant knowingly possessed any matter that contained an image of child pornography;

Second, that such child pornography had been transported at some point in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or that such child pornography had been possessed and using materials that had themselves at some point been mailed or shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by a

computer;

Third, that the defendant knew that such items constituted child pornography; and

Fourth, that the defendant had a prior conviction relating to aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse, or abuse of sexual conduct involving a minor.

And that fourth element applies in this case given that Mr. Feagins is charged with an offense that carries a mandatory minimum.

In addition, the government would also have to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that venue is proper in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Feagins, I am going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for that crime. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not mean that is what you will necessarily receive, but by pleading guilty you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximum that I am about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The maximum term of imprisonment for the crime charged in Count One is 20 years, which could be followed by up to a maximum term of supervised release of life. If your

sentence includes supervised release, you will be subject to supervision by the probation department after you are released from prison. If you violate any condition of that supervised release, the Court can revoke the term of supervised release previously imposed and return you to prison without giving you any credit for time previously served on post-release supervision.

Count One of the information also carries a mandatory minimum sentence of ten years in prison. A mandatory minimum sentence means that the sentencing judge cannot sentence you to less than that. It also carries a mandatory minimum term of supervised release of five years.

In addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment for the crime charged in Count One also includes financial penalties.

The maximum allowable fine is \$250,000, or twice the profits of the criminal activity, or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity, whichever is greater.

You can also be required to pay restitution to any victims of the crime in an amount that the Court decides is required to compensate them for any injuries.

And in addition, by pleading guilty, you will admit to the forfeiture allegations in the information and agree to forfeit any property within the scope of Title 18, United

States Code, 2253.

I am also required by law to tell you that there is an additional special assessment, or fine, of \$100 that is required to be imposed on each count of conviction, plus an additional assessment of \$5,000 pursuant to 18, United States Code, 3014.

Mr. Feagins, you told me a few minutes ago that you are a United States citizen. The reason I asked that question was that if you were not a citizen, your guilty plea would likely have adverse consequences for your ability to remain in or return to the United States, including removal, deportation, denial of citizenship, and denial of admission to the United States in the future. Your removal or deportation could be mandatory, and if that did happen, you would still be bound by your guilty plea. You would not be able to withdraw it regardless of any advice you received from your counsel or others regarding the immigration consequences of your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Has anyone threatened or coerced you in any way in an effort to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: I understand that there is a written plea agreement between you and the government. It is contained in a letter dated December 5, 2022, addressed to your attorney,

which appears to have your signature on the last page. 1 Did you sign the plea agreement? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Did you read it before you signed it? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your attorney? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 THE COURT: Do you understand its terms? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Has anyone promised you or offered you 11 anything in order to get you to plead guilty other than what is 12 in the agreement? 13 THE DEFENDANT: No. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Feagins, do you understand that in this agreement, you have limited your right to appeal from any 15 sentence that may be imposed? Specifically, do you understand 16 17 that as long as Judge Carter sentences you to a prison term of no longer than 162 months, any lawful sentence of supervised 18 19 release, a fine of no greater than \$250,000, and a special 20 assessment that is not greater than \$5100, you are giving up 21 your right to challenge your sentence, whether by direct 22 appeal, writ of habeas corpus, or otherwise? 23 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Do you understand that under the terms of

this plea agreement, even if you later learn that the government withheld from your counsel certain information that would have been helpful to you in defending yourself at trial, other than information establishing your factual innocence, you will not be able to complain about that or withdraw your guilty plea on that basis?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the terms of this plea agreement, including any calculations related to sentencing, are not binding on the sentencing judge?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The sentencing judge may reject those calculations and could impose a more severe sentence than you expect without permitting you to withdraw your plea of guilty.

The sentencing judge is required to make his own independent calculation of the appropriate sentencing range under the sentencing guidelines, and will also have the discretion to give you a sentence below or above that range, up to the maximum sentence that I told you about earlier.

In addition to the guidelines and possible departures from those guidelines, the sentencing judge will also consider the factors set forth in 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a).

In other words, the sentencing judge will pronounce whatever sentence he believes is the appropriate sentence for you, even if that sentence is different from the one set forth in the plea agreement.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The court will also consider a presentence

THE COURT: The court will also consider a presentence report prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing. Before you are sentenced, you and the government will have an opportunity to challenge the facts reported by the probation officer.

Do you understand that there is no parole in the federal system?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That means that if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released on parole.

Before I go on, I am going to ask either counsel if there is any provision of the plea agreement that they would like me to go over with Mr. Feagins.

MS. VOGEL: Not from the government. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Feagins, aside from what is in the plea agreement itself, have any promises been made to you to influence you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

1	THE COURT: Have any promises been made to you	
2	concerning the actual sentence you will receive?	
3	THE DEFENDANT: No.	
4	THE COURT: Now that you have been advised of the	
5	charge against you, the possible penalties you face, and the	
6	rights you are giving up, is it still your intention to plead	
7	guilty to Count One of the information?	
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
9	THE COURT: Is your plea voluntary and made of your	
10	own free will?	
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
12	THE COURT: Mr. Feagins, with respect to Count One,	
13	how do you plead, guilty or not guilty?	
14	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.	
15	THE COURT: Can you tell me in your own words what you	
16	did that makes you guilty of that crime?	
17	THE DEFENDANT: I possessed illegal child pornography	
18	on my phone between November 2017 to October 2020.	
19	THE COURT: I just want to ask you a few questions,	
20	Mr. Feagins.	
21	The statement you read from, did your attorney help	
22	you prepare it?	
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
24	THE COURT: Do you adopt those words as your own?	
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	

25

1 THE COURT: Is everything you said true? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 3 THE COURT: I just want to confirm that I heard you correctly. You had indicated that you possessed the child 4 5 pornography images on your phone? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: And you knew at the time that you possessed them that it was unlawful to possess those images? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: I am going to ask the government if you 11 believe that there is a sufficient factual predicate for a 12 quilty plea. 13 MS. VOGEL: Yes, your Honor. I can also just proffer 14 some brief information. 15 The defendant, at least at times, possessed these phones with child pornography while located in the Bronx. 16 17 In addition, the cell phones were manufactured outside of New York State, which under the law satisfies the interstate 18 19 commerce requirement. 20 And in addition, the defendant was previously 21 convicted of a criminal sexual act in the second degree, a 22 class D felony, under New York law, in New York supreme court, 23 in Kings County. 24 THE COURT: Does the government represent that it has

sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable

doubt at trial?

MS. VOGEL: Yes, your Honor. I can summarize what the evidence is, if you would like.

THE COURT: Please.

MS. VOGEL: The evidence at trial would include law enforcement testimony regarding both the seizures of the phones as well as expert testimony from a computer forensic expert regarding what was found on the phones, the child pornography images themselves that were recovered from the cell phones, the defendant's post-arrest statement, as well as certified court records of the defendant's prior conviction.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Feagins, on the basis of your responses to my questions and my observations of your demeanor, I find that you are competent to enter a guilty plea. I am satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to have your case considered by a grand jury, and your right to go to trial, that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed, that you are voluntarily pleading guilty, and that you have admitted that you are guilty as charged in Count One of the information. For these reasons, I will recommend that Judge Carter accept your plea.

Ms. Vogel, I assume that the government will order a copy of the transcript and submit it to Judge Carter.

MS. VOGEL: Yes, your Honor. And Judge Carter has

```
scheduled sentencing for March 9 at 2 p.m.
1
 2
               THE COURT: I will direct that the presentence report
 3
      be prepared.
 4
               Ms. Vogel, can you deliver the case summary for
5
     purposes of the presentence report within 14 days?
6
               MS. VOGEL: Yes.
 7
               THE COURT: Ms. Cohen, will you be available to be
      interviewed by the probation department with Mr. Feagins within
8
9
      14 days?
10
               MS. COHEN: Yes. It will likely be
     Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma who will be present with him.
11
12
               THE COURT:
                          Is there anything further from either
13
      side?
14
               MS. VOGEL: Not from the government. Thank you.
15
               MS. COHEN: No, your Honor. Thank you.
               THE COURT: Thank you so much.
16
17
               Thank you, Mr. Feagins.
18
               (Adjourned)
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```